

third time and the Senate vote on passage of the bill, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MORNING BUSINESS

### VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted nay on the confirmations of Executive Calendar No. 990, Joshua D. Hurwit, of Idaho, to be United States Attorney for the District of Idaho for the term of four years; Executive Calendar No. 991, Gerard M. Karam, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years; and Executive Calendar No. 992, Jacqueline C. Romero, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF GAYLORD SPECIALTY HEALTHCARE

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today, I rise to recognize Gaylord Specialty Healthcare as it celebrates 120 years of outstanding service in Connecticut. Throughout its existence, Gaylord has changed with the healthcare needs of the people of Connecticut and indeed across the Nation, while maintaining a reputation for excellence and superior professionalism.

The health system was first founded in 1902 as a tuberculosis sanatorium. Gaylord Sanatorium provided long-term treatment for half a century when the disease was endemic, treating patients including playwright Eugene O'Neill. In 1926, the U.S. Public Health Laboratory National Research Committee selected Gaylord's facilities as the first they used in the country. In 1948, Gaylord Farm Sanatorium was renamed to Gaylord Hospital, restructuring to treat people with chronic illnesses. By 1954, Gaylord Hospital became the first hospital in New England to specialize in comprehensive rehabilitation.

Today, Gaylord Specialty Healthcare is an extensive health system across the State of Connecticut that focuses exclusively on medical rehabilitation. The hospital in Wallingford is a leading center for rehabilitation, and it is one of only two long-term acute care hospitals in the world—and the only one in the United States. Gaylord received certification from the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities in recognition of its outstanding patient care. They offer an extensive breadth of treatment and accreditation opportunities. Gaylord is further certified by the Joint Commission and the

American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation thanks to its exemplary standards.

I have had the privilege of visiting Gaylord Hospital on a number of occasions. This April, I was proud to join members of their staff to celebrate their new physical medicine and rehabilitation physicians residency program, made possible thanks to \$1.2 million in Federal funding. This program will be the first of its kind in Connecticut, and it will play a critical role in ensuring our State has sufficient resources for specialty medical professionals. Having spoken with staff and patients at Gaylord, I can attest firsthand to the extraordinary care, compassion, and expertise demonstrated there. Gaylord Hospital's work is a credit to our State.

As Gaylord Hospital celebrates its anniversary this October, I applaud them on their extraordinary record of accomplishment. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Gaylord Specialty Healthcare on 120 years of excellence. •

### REMEMBERING STEPHEN "STEVE" H. SACHS

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, next Tuesday, June 21, there will be a memorial service to honor Stephen H. Sachs, who died on January 12 at his home in Baltimore at the age of 87. Steve Sachs was U.S. Attorney for Maryland for 3 years and Maryland's Attorney General for two terms. He was one of the finest lawyers in the Nation—a proud son of Maryland, a proud son of Baltimore. He was an indefatigable, ever optimistic Orioles fan. He had a brilliant intellect and a sparkling sense of humor.

Steve was born in Baltimore on January 31, 1934. His father was director of the Baltimore Jewish Council and a labor arbitrator, and his mother was a homemaker. Steve received a bachelor's degree in 1954 from Haverford College and then served in the Army from 1955 to 1957. He received a Fulbright scholarship to study at the University of Oxford in England. He received his law degree from Yale Law School in 1960. He worked as a prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland. In 1967, then-President Lyndon Johnson appointed Steve as the U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland, a position he held until 1970.

Steve prosecuted cases involving white-collar crime and public corruption. In 1968, he prosecuted Vietnam war protesters known as the Catonsville Nine, Roman Catholic anti-war activists who broke into the Selective Service office in Catonsville, MD, in an attempt to destroy draft records. It was a high-profile case. The Rev. Daniel Berrigan and his brother, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, led activists on a raid at Draft Board 33 in Catonsville. Steve secured a guilty verdict in Federal

court for destroying government property.

Fifty years later, in a retrospective article in the "Baltimore Sun", Steve wrote with a searing honesty, "I believed then, and believe now, that the nine were brave men and women who acted out of a conviction that the war in Vietnam was profoundly evil. But I believed then, and I believe now, that the conduct of the nine—particularly their insistence that their action at Catonsville should have been condoned because they were 'right'—offends both the rule of law and a fundamental tenet of the American democracy." I think that statement captures Steve's character perfectly.

Steve was in private practice from 1970 to 1978 when he ran an outsider campaign to become Maryland's Attorney General. He didn't align himself with any gubernatorial candidate, which had been the practice. He stated, "The attorney general should be independent. The attorney general should be the people's lawyer." After several public corruption scandals, Marylanders appreciated Steve's unquestioned integrity and were receptive to his activist, reform-oriented campaign. He served two terms as Attorney General and practically reinvented the position. He established a strong Consumer Protection Division within the Office of Attorney General that assisted Marylanders against corporate abuse. As the State's Attorney General, he argued three cases before the U.S. Supreme Court—and won all three. Steve's 8 years as Attorney General overlapped with my service as speaker of the house of delegates, where I had the benefit of Steven's excellent counsel.

In 1986, Steve decided to run for Governor, but he lost the Democratic primary to then-Baltimore mayor William Donald Schaefer. After that defeat, Steve returned to private practice as a partner in the Washington, DC, office of Wilmer-Hale, then known as Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. He retired from the firm in 1999.

Steve's political career may have officially "ended" when he was just 52, but over the years, he became an elder statesman of Maryland politics. As his former colleagues at Wilmer-Hale said, "Steve was an elegant writer, a powerful advocate and an extremely accomplished trial lawyer. He was a generous partner, colleague and mentor. He taught a generation of lawyers how to write a brief, take a deposition and try a case . . . He was a mensch."

Steve's passion for justice never waned. After he retired from Wilmer-Hale, he joined the Public Justice Center, where he had a significant impact on the development of the center's Appellate Advocacy Project. Steve was a passionate advocate of the civil right to counsel movement, helping to establish the National Coalition for a Civil Right to Counsel. In 2008, then-Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley appointed Steve to head an independent